carbonate, sodium chloride, carbolic acid, phenolphthalein, and copper sulfate, together with a color.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name of the article "Kamala-Nicotine Poultry Tablets" was misleading, since the article was designated by a name which included and suggested the name of two, but not all, of its ingredients, and it failed to indicate the presence therein of calomel, a potent drug; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use, since the directions which appeared on the label were not adequate in that the label failed to reveal the purpose for following those directions.

Ankala Powder. Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use, since the directions which appeared on the label were not adequate in that the label failed to reveal the purpose for following those directions; and, Section 502 (i), the container of the article was so filled as to be misleading, since the powder occupied only approximately 69 percent of the capacity of the can.

DISPOSITION: July 16, 1946. The sole intervener having withdrawn his claim, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2064. Misbranding of Corbin's Sheep Salt Wormer and Corbin's Sheep Salt. U. S. v. 80 Bags of Corbin's Sheep Salt Wormer and 200 Bags of Corbin's Sheep Salt. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to the United States Department of Agriculture. (F. D. C. No. 19712. Sample Nos. 34409-H, 34410-H.)

LIBEL FILED: April 29, 1946, District of Kansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 17, 1945, by the Pearson Ferguson Co., from Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCT: 80 100-pound bags of *Corbin's Sheep Salt Wormer* and 200 100-pound bags of Corbin's Sheep Salt at Colby, Kans.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Corbin's Sheep Salt Wormer.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label designation "Wormer" was false and misleading since the article was not effective as a wormer for sheep; and (both articles), Section 502 (f) (1), the labels failed to bear adequate directions for use since they bore no directions for use.

DISPOSITION: July 10, 1946; amended July 15, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered delivered to the United States Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS*

2065. Adulteration of Ve-Ta-Co. U. S. v. S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $1,000. (F. D. C. No. 21513. Sample No. 34957-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 23, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri, against the S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 15, 1946, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Ve-Ta-Co Liquid Vitamin B_1 And Iron."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from, and its quality fell below, that which it purported and was represented to possess. It purported and was represented to contain 1,200 U. S. P. units of vitamin B_1 (thiamine hydrochloride) per fluid ounce, but it contained a smaller amount.

DISPOSITION: January 10, 1947. A plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $1,000.

2066. Adulteration of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 16 Cartons of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21647. Sample No. 43067-H.)

LIBEL FILED: November 13, 1946, District of Columbia.

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*See also No. 2056.

PRODUCT: 16 cartons, each containing 25 ampules, of *calcium gluconate* in possession of the Meredyth Co., Washington, D. C.

LABEL, IN PART: (Ampules) "Intravenous Intramuscular * * * Medicinals, Inc. Richmond Hill, N. Y."; (cartons) "Ampules Medi-Gluconate 10%."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be "Calcium Gluconate Injection," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not clear and was not free of turbidity and undissolved material, as is required by the Pharmacopoeia.

DISPOSITION: January 17, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2067. Adulteration of iron cacodylate. U. S. v. 39 Vials of Iron Cacodylate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21912. Sample No. 65266–H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 3, 1946, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 1, 1946, by Medicinals, Inc., from Richmond Hill, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 39 vials, each containing 100 cc., of a solution of *iron cacodylate* at Philadelphia, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: "Sterile Solution Iron Cacodylate * * * Dosage 5 cc. intravenously."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the article was a drug represented for intravenous administration, and its purity and quality fell below that which it was represented to possess, since it was contaminated with undissolved material. A drug for intravenous administration should not contain undissolved material.

DISPOSITION: January 28, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2068. Adulteration of estrogenic substance. U. S. v. 13 Vials of Estrogenic Substance. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 22334. Sample No. 49347–H.)

LIBEL FILED: December 27, 1946, Eastern District of Louisiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 19, 1946, by the C. B. Kendall Co., from Indianapolis, Ind.

PRODUCT: 13 vials of a solution of *estrogenic substance* at New Orleans, La. Examination showed that the estrogens present in the product did not consist of estrogens as they occur in, and are extracted from, pregnant mares' urine.

LABEL, IN PART: "Vial Sterile Solution Estrogenic Substance A purified preparation of naturally occurring estrogenic substances from pregnant mare's urine."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), a substance, estrogenic material different from that occurring in pregnant mares' urine, had been substituted in whole or in part for naturally occurring estrogenic substances from pregnant mares' urine, which the article was represented to be.

DISPOSITION: January 31, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2069. Adulteration and misbranding of estrogenic substance. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Estrogenic Substance. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 16172. Sample No. 13570–H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 12, 1945, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 1, 1945, by W. F. Straub and Co., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 1 bottle of *estrogenic substance* at Columbus, Ohio. Examination showed that the potency of the article was not more than 5,600,000 International Units of estrone per gram.

LABEL, IN PART: Estrogenic Substances 55.55 Grams Lot #00662 Whole Natural Crystalline Estrogenic Hormones from Pregnant Mares' Urine consisting mainly of Estrone and Estradiol, 9,000,000 I. U. per Gram."